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5b. GRANT NUMBER

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8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT

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MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (In-House Contractor Publication)

FROM: PROI (STINFO)

19 March 2002

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: **AFRL-PR-ED-AB-2002-061**
Ghanshyam L. Vaghjiani (ERC), "CO-Chemiluminescence in the CH + O Gas Phase Reaction"

17th International Symposium on Gas Kinetics
(Univ. of Essen, Germany, 24-29 August 2002)

(Statement A)

1. This request has been reviewed by the Foreign Disclosure Office for: a.) appropriateness of distribution statement, b.) military/national critical technology, c.) export controls or distribution restrictions, d.) appropriateness for release to a foreign nation, and e.) technical sensitivity and/or economic sensitivity.
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APPROVED/APPROVED AS AMENDED/DISAPPROVED

PHILIP A. KESSEL
Technical Advisor
Space and Missile Propulsion Division

Date

CO-Chemiluminescence in the CH + O Gas Phase Reaction

Ghanshyam L. Vaghjiani

ERC, Inc.

Air Force Research Laboratory

AFRL/PRSA

10 E Saturn Blvd

Edwards AFB, CA 93524

Tel: 661 275 5657

Fax: 661 275 6245

Email: ghanshyam.vaghjiani@edwards.af.mil

The methylidyne (CH) radical is known to be an important reaction intermediate during the oxidation of hydrocarbon fuels. Its reactivity with combustion species such as O₂, O-atoms, CO₂, N₂, N₂O, NO, NO₂, NH₃ and numerous other hydrogenous, carbonaceous and sulfurous species is well reviewed^{1,2} and compiled in the literature.³ However, the nature of product branching, energy disposal and its theoretical treatment has been examined in only a few of these reactions; (CH + NO) and (CH + N₂) reactions by far being the most studied systems. Particularly lacking in the literature is information on the production of electronically excited state species. The Air Force Research Laboratory is interested in the methylidyne and the methylene (CH₂) radical reactions with O₂ and O-atoms since they are thought to play an important role in the production of ultraviolet/visible chemiluminescence when rocket plumes interact with the earth's ambient atmosphere.⁴

Production of CO vis-uv-chemiluminescence has been observed for the first time in the gas phase reaction of the methylidyne radicals with atomic oxygen. A trace amount of CHBr₃ vapor was photo-decomposed in a fast discharge-flow tube/pulsed-photolysis reactor using a 248-nm laser under multi-photon-dissociation conditions to produce the CH(X²II) radicals in an excess of O-atoms in diluent helium carrier gas at 2.0 torr and 298 K. The time resolved chemiluminescent traces due to characteristic CO(A-X), CO(a-X) and CO(d-a) vibronic emissions were recorded at several band positions. 144.8 nm was the shortest wavelength at which CO emission was recordable. The integrated intensities of the CO emissions showed a quadratic dependence on the photolysis fluence employed. The dependence of the CO chemiluminescence on [O-atom] was studied to obtain the rate coefficient(s) for the chemiluminescent reaction(s). The data is best interpreted by postulating that CH(v"≥0) reactions with O-atoms lead to the observed CO-emissions.

- (1) W. A. Sanders and M. C. Lin in *Chemical Kinetics of Small Organic Radicals*, Vol. 3, ed. Z. Alfassi (CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL 1988) p. 103.

- (2) D. L. Baulch, C. J. Cobos, R. A. Cox, C. Esser, P. Frank, Th. Just, J. A. Kerr, M. J. Pilling, J. Troe, R. W. Walker, and J. Warnatz, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **1992** 21, 411.
- (3) 17. *NIST Chemical Kinetics Database: Version 2Q98* (Standard Reference Data Program National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 1998) and references therein.
- (4) R. A. Viereck, E. Murad, D. J. Knecht, C. P. Pike, L. S. Bernstein, J. B. Eglin, and A. L. Broadfoot, *J. Geophys. Res.* **1996** A101, 5371.